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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1910.

The Submerged Puritan.

By all means, let us have an investi-
gation of the sinking of the Puritan
at Norfolk. That naval vessel went
to the bottom on the day following cer-
tain tests with high explosives conducted
under the naval Bureau of Ordnance.
There appears to be no reason
why provision should not have been made
at the Norfolk Navy Yard for the prompt
docking of the vessel, in anticipation of
the very injury which was sustained, and
which should have been foreseen by the
experts. The delay in the docking of
the Puritan was of sufficient duration to
cause the vessel to fill with water and
go to the bottom, where it
has been lying for a month or more.
Representative Hobson, a member of the
House Naval Committee, and formerly an
officer of the naval construction
corps, is in a position to know whereof
he speaks when he addresses himself to
subjects of a service character, and we
gather from certain comments attrib-
uted to him in the course of a hearing
of the Chief of Ordnance of the
navy that the sinking of the Puritan
has been a very serious affair, represent-
ing a loss to the government of
\$100,000. The official report of one of the
sessions of the House Naval Committee,
when Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, chief
of the Ordnance Bureau, was giving testi-
mony concerning the estimates in this
branch, contains the following:

"Mr. Hobson—Would you, in connection with that,
let us know if that ship (the Puritan) did not sink
until the next morning, why she was not taken to a
dry dock, since the cost of putting her in shape
would be about \$25,000 to \$30,000?"

"Admiral Mason—Those are questions that as
chief of the Bureau of Ordnance I am not in a position
to answer."

"Mr. Hobson—You will have to ask the Navy
Department that."

"Mr. Hobson—Because that machinery and those
belonging under the water now will involve a
cost of probably \$100,000 to the government and might
invalidate the ship entirely."

If the situation attending the sinking
of the Puritan involves any such loss
as Mr. Hobson estimates—and he ought
to know what he is talking about—it is
entirely proper, not to say absolutely
necessary, that there should be an official
investigation to ascertain who is responsi-
ble for the submergence of the Puritan.

The fact that that vessel is of little value
in a military way, or, if raised and
docked now, would justify no expenditure
of the public funds in restoration, does
not alter the circumstances in the slight-
est degree. According to Mr. Hobson's
intimation, the sinking of the Puritan
was unnecessary and could, and of course
should, have been prevented. It is to be
hoped that the evasive replies of Rear
Admiral Mason, who, of course, is in no
way responsible for the plight of the
Puritan, will not satisfy Mr. Hobson and
his associates on the Naval Committee.
The affair seems to be one which re-
quires further investigation which shall
be thorough and impartial.

And while the Christmas shoppers
climb over the mounds of accumulated
and dirty ice and snow in the streets,
they must wish that Santa Claus would
bring the National Capital a fully equip-
ped street cleaning department.

Foreign Patents in Germany.

Judging from the bill that has just been
submitted to the Reichstag in regard to
patents in Germany for articles of foreign
invention, that country wants some ade-
quate return for the protection that her
patent laws afford to outsiders. The
measure proposes that if after three
years of protection there has not been a
sufficiently large manufacture of the pro-
tected article, either in Germany or in
her colonies, the patent shall lapse and
no further protection be accorded to the
patentee.

The adoption of a law of this nature
would mean that to secure protection in
Germany the establishment of a factory
on German soil and the working of that
factory to a prescribed extent will be
necessary to avoid infringement of patent
rights. Failure in this important detail
would mean that any German manu-
facturer could proceed to make any ar-
ticle of foreign invention the originator
of which might be either unable or un-
willing to pay this enormous price for
protection.

If other nations should adopt retaliatory
laws of this nature, the general effect
would obviously be to nullify the force
and effect of the foreign patent law, since
it would be clearly impossible for
ordinary capital to scatter its factories
so as to secure protection in
as many countries as now afford it. At
bottom there is, of course, a desire to
build up the commerce and industry of
the nation by attracting thither as many

foreign manufacturers as desire to sell
their protected product to its people.

Germany may feel secure enough in the
low cost of living and the cheapness of
labor within her boundaries to disregard
the effect upon the inventions of any of
her own people if other nations adopt sim-
ilar laws, and may thus hope to push to
her own advantage her well-known com-
petitive forces, against which for so long
the manufacturer of free trade England
has struggled. And even with the protec-
tion that the United States affords her
manufacturers, the legend, "Made in Ger-
many," has long been unwelcome. But
if such a law be adopted, and Germany
secure the right to manufacture these ar-
ticles, or if she should secure the erec-
tion of factories for the manufacture
of even a small percentage of articles of
foreign invention now patented there, the
impetus to her industrial progress would
at first begin to be greatly increased.

But behind it all is the great question
of international ethics that would be in-
voked if a nation of her importance
should claim the right to pirate the in-
ventions of foreigners who were unable
to conform to the rigid provisions of such
a rule. The general effect would be that
of retraction in large part of the foreign
patent law so far as it applies to Ger-
many and the consequent lessening of the
value of all inventions. It is the raising
of the price of patent protection in Ger-
many to an exorbitant figure, while the
attempt to substitute home manufacture
for a part of its imports by such means
is one of the most radical forms of pro-
tection that has probably ever been known.

Count that day lost, whose low deeming man
Sees you without your Christmas shopping done.

College Opportunities.

One of the most hopeful and encourag-
ing things in our social order is the in-
creasing ease with which a college educa-
tion—every year deemed more necessary
to success in life—is placed within reach
of all. Many of our most successful
business men have literally worked their
way through college, and as the oppor-
tunities for earning money while gain-
ing an education are the more eagerly
sought, the matter of finding places for
applicants is being systematized, so that
the door to collegiate knowledge is ever
opening wider and wider.

To-day there is no difficulty in any
young man who is skilled in some line of
useful work earning his way through
college, for there is, it has been found,
always plenty of work to be done. Any
lad, for instance, who has taught him-
self stenography can earn enough at col-
lege to pay his board and tuition fees,
and still have money with which to enter
into the social side of college life. Those
students who have qualified themselves
for tutoring may always look forward
to ample remuneration, and in Harvard,
Yale, and Cornell there are students who
are making exceptionally good livings in
this way.

But even if a man is not specially qual-
ified, there is still plenty of chance for
him, if he be the right sort and in
earnest, to work his way through college,
and it is not necessary even for him to de-
scend to such humble employment as be-
ing a waiter in a restaurant, though we
fail to see why a man should be any
the worse for even such sort of service.
It is shown that during the last term at
Yale the students earned no less than
\$190,449. At Harvard the sum earned was
\$128,849. At Yale there were 182 students
who earned their way through college by
tutoring, the amount they thus secured
being \$25,320; by there were 125 other stu-
dents who acted as waiters, and they earned
\$17,400. Other students got through
by card, for houses and grounds.

The sort of democracy implied in this
earning one's way through college is the
real de-in-the-wool democracy that is the
fundamental strength of our nation.
As a matter of fact, we believe that it
might be a great thing for the country,
for its strength of character and its
moral tone, if earning one's way through
college were the only way to get through.
It may, as a matter of fact, and in spite
of any access to riches, become the way
in which a majority of American
students shall get through. As it be-
comes known that this method of secur-
ing a collegiate education is possible and
carries with it no snobbish thoughts of
degradation, it is becoming more sought
after. The Yale bureau of appointments
has, since the opening of the college year,
been able to find gainful occupation for
8 out of 29 applicants, and at Harvard,
where there were 313 applicants, positions
were obtained for 211. And the work of
college bureaus of appointments
is, in a measure, only begun.

With greater experience they will, un-
doubtedly, be able to extend the field of
their usefulness and to provide places for
youths who, self-reliant, earnest, and pur-
poseful, are desirous, at any pains, to be
fitted by education the better to serve
themselves and the world.

That Mexican revolution may be
crushed, but it is evidently determined
not to stay crushed.

The Circus Man.

It is as the man who did much to make
the American circus possible that Carl
Hagenbeck, citizen of Hamburg, whose
death is recorded in the dispatches, will
be best remembered. Any man who does
as well as it can possibly be done his
appointed work through a long span of
years is entitled to be called great, and
in his particular line there has been none
greater than Carl Hagenbeck.

Accident it was that settled his choice
of work—the capture, training, and sale
of wild animals. His family had been
identified with the shipping business for
years, and it was by chance they had a
wild animal left on their hands, which
Carl took care of, trained, and finally
sold. Started on this career, Carl Hagen-
beck went into it thoroughly, and some-
day, doubtless, there will be written a
volume telling of his wonderful experi-
ences in the jungles of India, the forests
of Africa, and the wilds of South Amer-
ica in the search for wild animals. Bit
by bit he built up this unique business
that he had originated, until it became
the largest of its kind in the world,
though he has, in later life, many imi-
tators.

It might seem rather a brutal business,
this capturing wild animals and training

them for exhibition purposes in circuses
and menageries, but in his way Carl
Hagenbeck was a kindly and under-
standing man, and perhaps his greatest
monument will be the immense zoologi-
cal gardens in the Tierpark, at Stel-
len, near Hamburg. There is a vast city
of men and wild animals, from tropical
lions to polar bears, all of them appar-
ently living together, not confined in
cages, but envolved, by the art and
skill of Mr. Hagenbeck, much as they
were in their native haunts. This Tier-
park is a model example of humanita-
rian reform in the treatment of wild
animals in captivity. It was he who,
realizing the cruelty of penning up these
free wanderers of the forest and jungle
in narrow cages with iron bars, devised
the plan of so constructing zoological
gardens that the beasts might have the
fullest freedom compatible with safety.
Instead of bars and cages, the animals
are kept within bounds by impassable
streams and gullies or high cliffs. The
example he set in this, his own park,
has resulted in the copying of his ideas
in many of the big cities, for all zoolo-
gists have come to recognize the truth
of his belief that the mind of the wild
animal in captivity must be cared for
as well as its body.

And, out of his vocation, undertaken, at
first, solely because it promised com-
mercial success, has come things of
benefit to the world. For, starting with
the capture of wild animals, there came
the industry of breeding them and cross-
breeding them, much as in our own
country Mr. Luther Burbank has cross-
fertilized plants and flowers. One prac-
tical result of this has been the cross-
breeding of the zebra and the horse, thus
securing an animal with the endurance
of the horse and the immunity of the
zebra from the dreaded tsetse fly, an im-
mortal which the Germans have found of
the greatest use in their work in Africa.

And it might seem that there would
soon be a "fame duck alley" in the
British House of Lords.

The fact that a Senator may not be
counted when he is present, but paired,
shows what an exciting and puzzling
game parliamentary law is.

Those Chicago people who were robbed
by hold-up men in Turkey must have
felt quite homelike.

Considering the falling off in the popu-
lation of Kentucky, it might be well to
use part of that Carnegie peace fund in
Breathitt County.

That husband who is suing for divorce
because his wife made him sleep in the
barn deserves all that he got—if he really
slept there.

It is said that ex-Senator Clark's New
York home contains thirty-nine baths.
It is thus the bathtub trust gets en-
couragement.

Mr. Booker T. Washington has indorsed
tipping; so that now the colored porters
may perhaps regard him as a leader of
the race.

Women may not lose their heads over
their hats, but they often do under them.

If you see a sort of an ashamed look
on the faces of men at church next Sun-
day, it will probably be because they
are wearing the neckties wifey gave
them for Christmas.

It does not seem that they are in ear-
nest about cleaning up things when they
abolish the Congressional bathrooms.

There is an Indiana family that has
thirty-eight children to care for this
Christmas, and not one of them is named
Theodore.

It is reported that Pavlova, the Russian
dancer, cleared \$25,000 on her recent tour.
So the dancer, as well as the piper, must
be paid.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

From the Columbia State.
Mr. Taft is more successful as a maker of benches
than cabinets.

From the Donaldsonville (La.) Enterprise.
New nationalism didn't think there were so many
buzzsaws in the world.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
Henry Cabot Lodge, who is thinking of pleading
his own case before the Massachusetts legislature,
can't do any more harm to his cause than Col.
Roosevelt did before the New York election.

From the San Antonio Express.
While Secretary Wilson's suggestion about buying
direct from the farmer is very good, it is still rather
unimpressive to send a man in his automobile and
bottle butter and eggs when the fellow may be on
the way to the opera.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
The rapid rise and present ascendancy of the so-
called "manager" school of thought in this coun-
try is due almost absolutely to the fact that popu-
lar belief found a voice and a means of distribu-
tion through publicity.

From the Boston Transcript.
The House is becoming fairly spartan in its econ-
omy. It has voted to sell the bathhouse in the Cap-
itol wherein its members have bathed free of charge
and to discharge the four attendants heretofore
paid by the United States.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
The civil service reformers now in session at Bal-
timore say still have administrative shortcomings
to deplore, and measures conducive to efficiency and
economy to advocate. But their annual celebra-
tions are celebrations of a progressive victory.

From the Toronto Mail.
There is no more need for any one to preach against
war in Canada than to start a local crusade against
yellow fever. Addresses of the sort should be made
before German audiences or those in other coun-
tries where the spirit of militarism exists.

From the New York Tribune.
In reporting favorably an amendment to the Fed-
eral Constitution providing for the election of Sen-
ators by direct vote, the subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee seems to have acted on the
principle of unblocking the door after the horse
has been stolen.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Now that James Smith, Jr., has announced his
candidate for the United States Senate from New
Jersey and has thus defied Gov. Wood Wilson to a
trial of strength in the legislature, the grave mis-
take which Dr. Wilson made when he tied his fates
to Martin becomes apparent.

From the New York Evening Post.
We House Democrats got together at the long ses-
sion of this Congress for the first time in sixteen
years, and by the blessing of God we will stay to-
gether.—Cham Clark.

These words in the statement by the prospective
Speaker might be applied not only to his fellow-
Representatives, but to Democrats outside of Con-
gress, throughout the country.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
Mr. Clark, whose chief Speaker appears to be
assured, favors, in a way that is to say, he will be
governed by the wishes of the caucus—a method
of organizing the House, and would have one of
these committees empowered to select the other
members of the House, his idea being that by this
means the party will be united and its work in leg-
islation rendered more effective and the chances for
success in the next Presidential election be in-
creased.

From the Chicago Evening Post.
That was not a bad suggestion which
Israel Zangwill made in his Albert Hall
address the other day:

"If I had my way, I would begin by
giving the vote to a single woman. And
I would give it first to that woman who,
by her public zeal, her oratorical talents,
and, above all, her passionate and un-
restrained political activity, has shown her-
self most worthy of a vote—need I say
I refer to Mrs. Humphry Ward?"

It was a Zangwillian way of putting it,
and the point behind was quite unim-
portant. The argument that women
should stick to the home was never
funnier than from the lips of Mrs.
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HUMAN NATURE IN WASHINGTON

By FRED C. KELLY.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the eminent
writer on medical subjects, who has been
endeavoring to offset the tendency of
most physicians to talk in terms of seven-
syllable instead of plain in Wash-
ington, related this story while in Wash-
ington the other day. He told it to il-
lustrate something or other. One does
not recall right now what it was to il-
lustrate, but here is the story:

When the doctor was State health of-
ficer out in Oregon a number of years
ago, he was called to a small community
out in the hills to look after a smallpox
epidemic. On his way back to the city
on the train he was approached by a
man whose limp coat sleeve indicated that
he had lost his arm.

"You're Doc. Hutchinson, ain't you?"
began the one-armed man. "Well, I want
to ask you a question about this vacci-
nation business. I was vaccinated when
I was a kid and then again about three
years ago and had two scars—just as good
scars as ever you seen. But summer be-
fore last I got my hand caught in a corn
shredder and the thing took my arm off
right above both scars. Now what I
want to get at is, will I have to be vac-
cinated all over again in a new place?"

The doctor explained that smallpox
germs do not go about quite like the
death angel at the Passover season
watching for no force the door—nor
the arm—and the man went away with a
lightened heart.

Representative John K. Tener, the for-
mer baseball star of the Chicago Nation-
als, who once sat in a box and explained
the game to the late King Edward, and
who has been elected governor of Penn-
sylvania, is a hanker at Charleroi, Pa.
Not long ago his bank received a letter
from a rural resident of that county who
had recently opened an account at the
bank.

"Please send me a regular check book,"
the letter said, "and also please send me
one of your check books for making over-
drafts with."

Representative George S. Legaré—pro-
nounced as if it appeared in the cast of
characters on an "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
programme of South Carolina, once had
his seat in Congress contested by a col-
ored man. Legaré was wearing a light-
colored suit at the opening of that ses-
sion, and within a few hours the colored
man, who was a Congregationalist, began
to wear a suit of similar shade. The next
day the dark complexioned person wore
also a white vest and a red necktie, be-
cause Legaré was wearing such articles.

The next day Legaré always wears a
red necktie because a man is bound
to have some preference as to color, and
his happens to be red, and nobody has
ever shown cause why he shouldn't wear
red neckties. The colored man and
Legaré were dressed about alike and the
kidders in the House began to twit
Legaré and tell him that he and the other
contending local allies were all alike.
But Legaré lived to see his revenge. The
colored contestant, until the rival claims
had been passed upon, occupied a seat in
the House next to a member who had
been Legaré's enemy, and who had just
had a pet post-office appointment
turned down.

So Legaré walked up to this joker
and said:

THAT WAR SCARE.

From the Baltimore American.
The President is giving an immediate policy
for the country that suffices all needs. That policy
is for the greater coordination of the reserve forces
of the State militia—the volunteer wing of the nation
that will be of the most expeditious and valuable
army in time of need. The President has ordered
that the militia be organized into a well-
trained naval force upon the Pacific waters and the
establishment of the most approved defenses at the
Panama Canal entrances.

From the Baltimore Sun.
The President does not believe that we are in any
danger of a foreign war; he does not believe that
it would be practicable for a foreign enemy to
transport a big army across either the Atlantic or
the Pacific with the United States navy on guard,
and therefore he does not believe that great
armies are necessary for our protection. But the
President does believe that something should be
done to strengthen the military service. The time
for universal disarmament has not yet arrived.

From the New York Tribune.
The war scare lasted four days, which was about
as long as one could reasonably expect such a bubble
to exist in its present state. Army officers, however,
considered it a good deal longer, but that was
because they were too busy to look with favorable eyes upon
anything that tends to bring to their calling public
notice and support. There is no doubt that in this
country we have slighted military aims to an ex-
treme degree, and that we have neglected the
people will ever be handicapped into making great
appropriations for useless military purposes by ex-
aggerations as to our military condition is not possible.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
A larger army is not required for the national de-
fense, and the battle ships of the navy stationed
at either terminus of the canal would provide
ample protection for it against possible seizure, and
with these vessels the United States could easily
be so well for land batteries. "With a fleet in the
Pacific as well as in the Atlantic," says Admiral
Dewey, "the United States would be saved from
the war and the militia need have no worry. It is
the navy that is the real defense of the country."

From the Ohio State Journal.
Secretary Dickinson is another man President Taft
should elect from his Cabinet. He has joined the
Hobson crowd and is trying to get up a war scare
in the interest of appropriations. He has just re-
turned from Japan, where he has fettered and un-
dermined the country and now reports that
country for its gentle ministrations by trying to get
up a yellow peril scare. All the fellows who are
interested in great war and naval appropriations
are much alarmed lest Japan capture the Pacific Ocean
and use it as a base for attacking the United States
coast. What stars that little country to the
point of doing us this great harm is not stated,
but we are quite sure that most of the desperation
exists in the jingo imagination.

From the New York Times.
In telling about the "square deal"
motto, Mr. Dix said that while Mr.
Roosevelt was governor he was called upon
to present the photographs of the
State's chief executives to a historical
society, and written on each of these
photographs was to be a motto. Mr.
Dix vainly asked Mr. Roosevelt for let-
ter for a photograph and a motto, and after
several times, and then went to ask for it
personally. He explained:

"What shall I write?" he quoted
Mr. Roosevelt as asking.

"Write what you like," he reported
himself as saying, whereupon he dictated
to the then governor the words,
"To every man a square deal."

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.
Zangwill and Woman's Suffrage.

That was not a bad suggestion which
Israel Zangwill made in his Albert Hall
address the other day:

"If I had my way, I would begin by
giving the vote to a single woman. And
I would give it first to that woman who,
by her public zeal, her oratorical talents,
and, above all, her passionate and un-
restrained political activity, has shown her-
self most worthy of a vote—need I say
I refer to Mrs. Humphry Ward?"

It was a Zangwillian way of putting it,
and the point behind was quite unim-
portant. The argument that women
should stick to the home was never
funnier than from the lips of Mrs.
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I would give it first to that woman who,
by her public zeal, her oratorical talents,
and, above all, her passionate and un-
restrained political activity, has shown her-
self most worthy of a vote—need I say
I refer to Mrs. Humphry Ward?"

SOCIAL GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

The sixty-sixth anniversary of Queen
Alexandra's birthday, on December 8, as
usual, was celebrated at Sandringham in
a very homelike fashion, her majesty's
principal consideration being the happi-
ness of the children, not only those of
the royal family, who were all assembled
to greet her, but also those of the inhabi-
tants of the royal estate, numbering more
than 1,000. Among the multitude of pres-
ents which reached Queen Alexandra
none was more highly appreciated than
the photographs inscribed "To dear
granny," which she always receives with
the good wishes of David, Mary, Bertie,
and John, the children of King George.
It is not generally known that every
year Queen Alexandra's birthday, in Cop-
penhagen, the capital city of Denmark,
is decorated in honor of her birthday
and a grand banquet given in the royal
castle, though she rarely is present on
these occasions. Her majesty was born
at the Bellevue Palace, in Copenhagen, and
was called Alexandra after the sister of
Czar Alexander II. Once the Queen was
asked to recall the most memorable
birthday of her life. Without hesitation,
she named that of 1871, the day that
King Edward, the Prince of Wales, re-
covering consciousness for the first
time during the most severe illness of
his life, made the remark, "This is the
Queen's birthday."

Queen Alexandra's birthday synchro-
nizes with the fifty-second anniversary of
Emperor Franz Josef's accession to the
dual throne of Austria-Hungary. If
Franz Josef spared another year he
actually will beat the record achieved
by Queen Victoria's lengthy occupation
of the British throne. Besides Victoria
and Franz Josef, only five sovereigns
have ruled half a century each—Edward
III, who reigned fifty years; Henry III,
fifty-six years; Louis XIV, sixty-one
years; Louis XV, fifty-seven years, and
George III, fifty-nine years.

The Emperor of Austria's family life
has been the most tragic in the annals
of royalty. His brother Maximilian, who
was foolish enough to take the advice of
Napoleon III to occupy the throne of
Mexico as an emperor who was neither
wanted nor loved, paid for his folly by
being shot to death at his castle of Chapu-
tepec. His wife, the Empress Eliza-
beth, was assassinated while walking on
the promenade of Zurich by an anarchist.
His only son, Archduke Rudolf, who
would have succeeded